

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 2, VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1824.

[VOL. XXXV.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS & Co.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the **Kentucky Gazette**, intending shortly to leave the United States, is desirous that all arrears due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid.

Joshua Norrell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of **ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.** was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of **SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co.** expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore given, That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER, *Secy. of Geo. Trotter, Jr. dec'd.*
JOHN POPE, *Secy. of Geo. Trotter, Jr. dec'd.*
ELIZA TROTTER, *Executrix.*
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—34m.

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.
WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brainer's Tavern.
31-3m December 17, 1819.

10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum Pocket Book,
Containing the following Bank Notes, viz:—One \$5 Kentucky note, \$70 of Louisville, \$5 on the Georgetown bank, \$3 on the West Bank, \$1 on Knoxville, \$1 on the West Bank, \$1 on Newport bank—Also a number of papers of no use to any person except to myself. Any person finding said pocket book and detecting the thief shall have the above reward.
B. M. MARSHALL.
October 12th, 1820—41

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the
Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where **RAPE ROPE, CABLES and TARKED ROPE**, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TARK.

MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—41

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.
DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.
JOHN BRIDGES.
December 30—53

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean, common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.
THOS. ROYCE.
Kexington, May 20, 1820—22m

Woodford county, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac M. Waddy on South Elkhorn, one YELLOW RAY MARE, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze-face, one hind foot white hind in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this 1st day of July, 1820.
THOS. STEVENSON, J. P.

Blanks of ever kind

For sale at this Office.

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear,
STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE
(Sign of the Indian Queen.)
AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.
He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.
35-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—59-41

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given on the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

185 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$6000, I am now willing to take something less than \$5000, and will sell down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHY.

November 2, 1820—445m

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-office, at Lexington, Ky. which if not taken out before the first of March next, will be sent to the Gen. Post-office as dead letters:
Lewis Arnold
Jos. & Geo. Kincaid
John Kincaid
Archib. Kincaid
Charles Kincaid
Wm. B. Long
John Long, Jr.
R. & W. B. Long
Wm. Lee
Thomas L. Lee
Richd. Leake
Eliz. Beth Long
Landy Long
Isaac Lash
M. L. Madison
Robt. D. Maupin
Doct. L. Marshall
Charles F. Marshall
M'Knight & Cosby
Mm. Mayo & Co.
Marshall McLanahan
James G. M'Kinney
Michael Mitchell
James Monis
Wm. A. Morris
Agatha Marshall
Wm. Monroe
James Mitchell
James Moss
A. M'Knight
Dennis M'Carthy
Andrew Muldrow
Seneca M'Cracken
James Mitchum
Benj. Morton, Jr.
Jerry Morton
Cyrus M'Cracken
Warren M'Crack
Jacob M. Payne
Edmund Pollard
Sarah Pilcher
Solomon Porter
John Parker
John Phillips
C. H. Pugh
John Porter
John Pool, Jr.
Wm. Quarles
Rev. Ahmed Rucker
Jahab Rickenbaugh
Joseph Ransford
Isaac Rucker
Elizabeth Rutherford
Robert Stevenson
Andrew Smith
Thomas Snelton
John Stevenson
Smith & Gaugh
James Smith
Samuel Smither
Colby Ship
R. D. Shipp
Jesse A. Strange
Sheriff of W. C. S.
Wm. Thorton
Mr. Thompson
Chas. C. Traube
Chas. R. Thompson
James Thornton
Alex. Turner
U & W
Jacob Utterback
Zephaniah Walden
Benj. Wood
Benj. Walker
Christian Wallace
Dr. Watson
N. W. Watkins
Wm. Woods
Jos. Kincaid & Son
Wm. Wood
JOS. W. BRITSON, Ass't J. P.
January 1, 1821.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, in form the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade.
At New-Orleans,
ENTER THE FIRM OF
A. & G. ELIOTT,
For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.
ANDREW ELIOT,
GEORGE ELIOT.
New-Orleans, Oct. 17, 1820—45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the **STEAM BOAT FAYETTE—**
O'REILLY SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.
And are in expectation of receiving within a few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.
TILFORD & TROTTER.
Lexington, June 20, 1820—24

FOR SALE.

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Fayette county, of about

10 Acres of land,

Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's Shop, Store House, Dwelling House, &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given, and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. DANIEL H. C. PATE, Esq. of Lexington.
August 30, 1820—35-8

New Beer & Porter.

Connell & M'Mahon,
PORTER AND BEER,
MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be hereafter supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.
Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.
Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10—42m

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of **LAND, THOMPSON & CO.** is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of **JAMES E. DAVIS, Esq.** for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.
GABRIEL TANDY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.
Lexington, October 17th, 1823.

THE Partnership of Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of **THOMPSON & JANUARY**, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts of said firm are placed in the hands of **JAMES E. DAVIS, Esq.** for collection.
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.
Lexington, October 17th, 1820—43-41

BAINBRIDGE

At the foot of the Muscle Shoals of Tennessee River. (Alabama.)
THE subscriber has a commodious **HARBOUR** at this place, for the storage of COTTON and other articles. The Produce of other states will be stored and sold, and Cotton will be bought and shipped on commission.
BAINBRIDGE.
Messrs L. & A. Gist,
S. M. Perry & Co. Bainbridge.
Bradford & Lowe, Huntsville, Ala.
LOUIS DILLIQUENT.
October 26, 1820—43-41 [ch. L. & A. G.]

NEW GOODS.

Alex. Parker & Son,
HAVE Just Received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store opposite the Court House in Lexington.
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, assorted.
Cassinets, Flannels and Balize, assorted.
Roses and 3 Point Handkerchiefs do
Silk and Colled Flannels do
Bombazets and Battinets do
Domestic Cottons do
Steam Loom Shirtings do
Irish Linens and Sheetings do
Cotton and Worsted Hose do
Silk Kid and Beaver Gloves do
Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery do
Calicoes and Ginghams do
Elegant Figured Muslins do
Cotton Crapes and China Robes do
Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS do
Cotton, Crepe and Silk Shawls do
Cloth and Cotton do
Superfine and Common Boiling Cloths do
Imperial and TEAS do
Young Hyson do
Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate do
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves do
Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon do
Madder, Allum and Indigo do
Gentiana and China, assorted do
Glassware do
Wool and Cotton Cards do
Nails and Tacks do
Hardware and Cutlery do
Salt and Stings do
Which will be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH.
Lexington, October 20, 1820—44-41

Printing of all kinds,
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE
Kentucky Gazette Office.

WESTERN MINERVA; OR, American Annals of Knowledge and Literature; A QUARTERLY JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE eminent station which the Western States of America have already attained, and the rapid advances which they are making in moral improvement, warrant the belief, that the period has arrived when a Literary and Scientific Journal may be commenced with a certainty of adequate encouragement and permanent usefulness.
Passions by this belief, and anxious to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge, we are induced to undertake a work whose object will be to elicit and foster American genius. It will be our constant aim, in every topic introduced in our pages, to improve the taste, enlighten the mind, and direct the judgement of our readers.
We have written disquisitions on all the Arts and Sciences, and we will gratefully receive original treatises and essays on all subjects calculated to afford amusement or instruction to society.
The Statistics, Geography, Geology, Antiquities, Civil and Natural History of the Western States will form prominent objects of our labours and enquiries.
We will occasionally give an analysis of important works; but it is beyond the scope of our plan to review at large new publications.
Local politics and sectarian controversies shall be excluded from our pages; but Political Science and metaphysical disquisitions will be admitted. We wish to render this Journal a Cyclopaedia Repository, in which every subject may find a place.
Several literary and scientific gentlemen have pledged themselves to conduct, and contribute to this Journal. They will use every effort to render it a useful guide of general knowledge, and they earnestly solicit the countenance and co-operation of all who feel any interest in the reputation and moral improvement of the Western States.

CONDITIONS.

THIS Literary and Scientific Journal will be published Quarterly in Lexington, Ky. in numbers of 20 pages or more. The first number will be published in January, 1821, and the other numbers successively in April, July and October following.
The subscription will be only TWO DOLLARS per annum, to be paid in two installments of a Dollar each, on receiving the first and third numbers; it is preferred to pay the whole in the first instance, which will be optional. The numbers will be sent regularly by mail to distant subscribers.
Subscriptions will be received in Lexington by the publisher, THOMAS SMITH, editor of the Kentucky Reporter, and by his agents for that gazette throughout the country. Also by Mr. Scatter in London, Dr. John Forster in New-York, Solomon Conrad in Philadelphia, Messrs. Cramer & Spear in Pittsburgh, and Caleb Atwater esq. in Circleville, Ohio.
No subscription will be received for less than one year or volume.
Editors freely to science and literature are invited to notice, or insert this Prospectus in their respective Journals.
Lexington, Ky. Oct. 17, 1820.

LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 19th inst. A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Military Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.
Lex. Sept. 21, 1820—53

TAKEN UP by William Horney, six miles from Lexington on the land of William Russell, one GREY MARE 7 years old—144 lbs. high. Also one dark brown Horse Colt, foal in May last, both valued at \$65 by Sallian Burrows and Wm. T. Noyes, before me this 26th Sept. 1820.
MATTHEW ELDER, J. P.
N. B. The mare was with colt when she came to the taken up with the above described colt.

Rochester Springs.

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.
WILL. S. ROCHESTER.
Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—16-3m

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
40 EGGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to
M. J. NOUVEL.
Lex. Aug. 8, 1820—53

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.
C. BRADFORD.
Sept. 1820—53

BY THE PRESIDENT Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.
Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 35, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line:
30 to 33, range 27 and 28, do
31 to 33 range do
At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 35, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line:
30 to 33, range 27 and 28, do
31 to 33 range do
At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.
At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 4, east.
At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in range 3 and 6, east.
At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line:
33, range 4, east do
29, 30 & 31, do
31, 32 & 33, do
At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line:
11 to 13, 10 and 11 do
6 to 13, 12 and 13 do
8 to 12, 14 do
At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line:
5 to 10, 2 do
2 to 10, ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6 do
1, 8, 9 and 10, range 7, east do
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 8 do
At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line:
5 to 10, range 14, west of 2 principal meridian line.
1, 9 and 10, ranges 12 and 13 do
At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5, east, and 9, 6 and 7, add 7 and 8 do
Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.
JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSEPH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.
Sept. 25, 1820—21 1 m.

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of
JOHN BRAND.
Dec. 24—52-41

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same, to N. PRENTISS, whom I have duly authorized to receive the same, and all persons having claims on me, will please call on him for settlement.
N. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 20, 1820—48

HOGS' BRISTLES.

THE highest price will be given in CASH for 10,000 Pounds of clean, combed, (scaled) HOGS' BRISTLES.
At the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber two doors below the Post Office on Main street.

BRUSHES.

On hand, as above, a general assortment of BRUSHES,
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Lexington, Dec. 14th, 1820—50

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

September Term, 1820.
Against
Susanna Williamson, Capt. Pnt.
Philip White, Abraham Brown
and others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, in agreement to law and the rules of this Court, On motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on

Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one SORREL MARE with a blaze face, branded on the near buttock with the letter G, appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.
G. R. TOMPKINS,
Justice of the peace of Fayette city.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE Lexington Public Advertiser, Worsley's, Palmer's and Hunt's BOOK STORES,

A General Instructor;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Jailors, and Jurymen, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

THIS is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:—
Accessory, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Hue and Cry, Homicide, Habeas Corpus, Infancy, Information, Jail and Jailor, Judgments, Juries and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Emancipation, Main, Maintenance, Mandamus, Middlemear, Nuisance, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognition, Rescue, Restitution of Stolen Goods, Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Slander, Supra, Trespass, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women—Together with the statutory provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government, to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enable every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book Store of W. WORSLEY, Lexington.

As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.
Lexington, Nov. 20—41

Kentucky:

Madison Circuit, Sct.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

Green Clay, Complainant,

Against

Peter Gurrant's heirs, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurrant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Henry Gurrant and Martha Gurrant, the two last Henry and Martha, infant heirs of William Gurrant deceased, are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, they having failed to file their answer herein to the complainant's bill, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,
DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Duhary, Complainant,

Against

William Grimes, Jr's. Trustees & others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

September Term, 1820.

John Carroll & Leslie Combs,

Complainants,

Against

William Grimes, Jr's. Trustees & others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,
NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c. c.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of James Kears, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.
Lexington, n. February 5, 1819—41

Thanks for Sale.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There has been but one arrival from Europe since our last, which brings nothing new. The case of the queen was undecided in the house of Lords.

Princess Charlotte.—The New York Advocate, says one of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of this princess, after her death in Nov. 1817, has arrived in this country—and will communicate to the British nation the cause of her death. Dr. CROFT, one of the physicians who attended on the princess, committed suicide, as was supposed to escape from the gnawings of a guilty conscience, for the part he took in the death of this Lady. Should such an account, true or false, reach England in its present state, his majesty & his beloved lords, will have more trouble than they will be able to manage to the satisfaction of the nation. The popularity of the Princess Charlotte, which would no doubt, if she had lived, almost ruled the nation in the life time of her father, leaves strong grounds to suspect, that unfair means were resorted to. History furnishes examples of what kings and ministers have done.

have no reason to suppose, that George the IVth and his ministry are any better than their ancestors. This story, if well made out, is to make a great noise in the world.

CONGRESS.

The Missouri question was to be taken up the first week in this month. In our next paper we shall be able to give our readers some further account on this subject.

The Secretary of the treasury appears to have reviewed the subject of expenditures of the government, and reports that the deficiency in the means will not be so great by \$2,793,103. Instead of requiring more than seven millions to make good the expenses of 1820 & 1821, \$4,658,483 appears now to be all that is necessary.

UNITED STATES' ARMY.

The Report of the Secretary of War, published in this day's paper, is the most satisfactory evidence of the ability of that officer to discharge the duties attached to his arduous station. We believe the staff of our army was never so well organized as under the direction of Mr. CALHOUN. Such a state of things at the commencement of the late war would have no doubt saved hundreds of lives and millions of treasure to the country.—The present strength of our army does not appear too great, if it is considered that there is on the sea coast and frontier settlements a line of more than 4000 miles to guard. The peace of the Indians can only be preserved by fortified posts at such points as will in some degree disturb an intercourse between them and the British traders. The chain of military posts already began on the Missouri and the Mississippi are of too much importance to the western states to be broken up at this moment. If the army should be reduced according to the plan of the secretary, it will save about one million per annum.

The following table exhibits the strength and expense of the army at various periods, and also a plan for its increase under experienced officers in the event of war.—Mr. Calhoun has fully explained the importance of retaining officers of experience in the science of war: It is within the recollection of every body how much we suffered in the late war for the want of officers qualified to command the brave men unfortunately placed under them.

Officers, Privates.		
1. Strength of the army upon the present Establishment,	572	12,036
2. If reduced according to the plan of the secretary,	544	6,391
3. The same organization may be extended to	544	11,251
4. The same plan may be extended in the event of war, thus	832	18,200

[The table referred to is omitted for want of room]

Extract of a letter from a friend to the Editors of the Kentucky Gazette, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 24, 1820.
"You have no doubt seen the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the finances of the nation, and have taken notice of that part which estimates the deficit in the revenue of the current year to upwards of seven millions, including the unprovided for deficits in the last years, and that he recommends a loan of the United States' bank, or other banks, or of individuals to supply it.—So far as I have been able to gather the opinions of the members, as to the loan, I think the congress will not be disposed to authorize any loan; but will endeavor to retrench the public expenditures as far as possible, which I think can be done to between two and three millions of dollars, and for the residue

to make an issue of Treasury notes.—For I can see no reason why the government should pay six per cent. for the loan of the paper of a bank whose credit it sustains, when it could issue as good and better paper of its own, by borrowing from banks or individuals. I do not perceive that any thing will be added to the circulating medium of the country, and the want of a circulating medium is one of the greatest evils we experience. If the government borrows five millions there will be so much less to loan to individuals, to excite and keep up their enterprise. But the issue of treasury notes would be so much in addition to the medium of the country, and there can be no danger of an issue of five millions falling below par, when we consider that there are so many millions now due the government, and an accumulating debt every year. This paper would be made receivable for all lands, duties, and all other demands of the government, and also redeemable in gold and silver at the treasury in the course of a short period.

"The subject of Missouri has occupied much of the attention of congress, and is likely to occupy much more. I have no doubt many are engaged in making speeches to be delivered when it shall be called up. A big speech, upon haphazard, seems to be the *negligia ultra* of a member of congress. But to the question of Missouri:—If I have conceived rightly of the views and intentions of the opposition, (that is, the leaders) it is a subject of deep and vital importance to the Union. I have taken up an opinion—whether ill founded or not, I shall leave you to judge, for I cannot certainly say—that the leaders of the opposition wish to see Missouri back to a territorial state, and the law of last congress having expired, another will be necessary to authorize her to form a constitution, and then they will put on the slave restriction, to which, however, Missouri will never willingly submit; nor do I apprehend that Missouri will voluntarily lay down the right of self-government, which she has assumed by authority of law and in conformity to the constitution of the United States. In this project, then, they must be ultimately defeated. The next resort will be to cut her off from the Union; only because it is apprehended that Missouri would be an acquisition to the strength of the slave holding states; and if they foolishly persuade themselves, by excluding from the Union this new state, that they will have done a good thing for themselves, they will find it a woful mistake. They no doubt imagine if they could make Missouri a free state, that it would adopt and follow eastern policy and politics—in this they would be mistaken, although I admit they have strong grounds for such a conclusion; for we see Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the house of representatives martailing their strength and mustering in the ranks against Missouri. We see these states losing sight of their own interest, and following a policy dictated by designing men of the east, which is eminently calculated to destroy their prospects and prosperity. We all know that it is human nature to feel ill towards those who shall deny us our rights, and scoff at our claims to justice; when, therefore, those states are instrumental in denying to Missouri a participation in the Union, upon pretences and grounds that are much better calculated to excite our contempt than to enlist our respect, upon grounds and pretences wholly untenable, it must necessarily excite in Missouri a bitterness towards those states in her infancy that will grow with her growth, & strengthen with her strength, and may result in an attempt on the part of Missouri to interrupt their navigation of the Mississippi—and if that should happen, Ohio must content herself by keeping the mouth of her own conductors open over the difficulty as well as she can. Her call for assistance from Kentucky or Tennessee might not prove so effectual as during the last war.—And will New-York and Philadelphia afford any assistance to Ohio in an event of that sort? To suppose so is to suppose them to act against their own interest. What could so well answer the interest of Philadelphia and tend so essentially to promote her prosperity, as to block up the Mississippi. These states are evidently playing into the hands of eastern interest—pursuing a blind course of policy. Let the members of Ohio look into her constitution, and there they will find free negroes and mulattoes are proscribed from the essential privileges which are guaranteed to the citizens of the state and the United States—they are there prohibited from all participation in the government—the constitution denies them any rights as citizens; and yet here they contend that they are citizens, &c. directly in the teeth of their own state constitution. I have wondered at the course of the representatives of this state, and how it is they have brought themselves to advocate principles and positions so repugnant to the constitution of the state in which they live. It is certainly a sort of blind infatuation that leads them on. The resolution offered by Dr. Eustis, from Massachusetts, to admit Missouri into the Union on a certain day—provided, before that time, she shall expunge from her constitution the *obnoxious clause*—is a sort of thing, I could not have expected from a gentleman of his age and standing; although he comes from a *whiggish* quarter, on this subject his age and experience would have warranted a wiser proceeding better things. To receive of Missouri, to expunge from her constitution the particular clause, is to require her to keep out of the Union, about two years at least; for by the constitution of Missouri all amendments proposed, by any legislature, must be published at least

months before the next general election. One election has taken place for two years, and another cannot take place until the residue of the two years roll round. Can any proposition which is calculated and has for its avowed object to cause a division in the Union for two years, mean well? In the mean time, Missouri being a separate and independent state, and not one of the United States, as this resolution intends to have it, I ask what is to become of the right of the United States to the territory? Her jurisdiction must cease under such a state of things—and Missouri, being rejected without cause and almost without pretext or apology, may very well apprehend some designs against her being admitted into the Union at all.—And will she fail—when her neighbors Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have, as it were, mocked her claims to admission into the Union—to gather strength by increasing her population, and what is so well calculated to gain her settlers and inhabitants as the liberal disposition of her boundless and fertile soil. Will she not, as soon as she is put out of the protection of the Union, consider the soil her own, and all right claim there to be abandoned by the act of the government in expelling her? I call it expelling, because she is now lawfully and constitutionally one of the United States by the express permission and authority of congress. The idea of free negroes and mulattoes being citizens in the contemplation of the constitution of the United States is an absurd and groundless position, never thought of to answer the particular purpose of rejecting Missouri. If these same gentlemen had been mindful of the rights and privileges of this description of population, why did they at the last session authorize the corporation of this city to drive them from the city, from their houses and their homes, by prescribing the conditions upon which they might remain, without any restriction or limitation to such conditions as the corporation might think proper to make. Does not this circumstance and the fact of many of the constitutions of these free states denying to this sort of population all voice, however small, in the government, warrant any one in believing that it is an objection which has sprung up upon the present occasion to answer purposes and views other than the saving the constitution against inflicting the constitution of the Union? If they do not authorize such conclusion, I will then admit that I may be wrong in believing the objection raised for the particular purpose of excluding Missouri.

"The object in rejecting Missouri is well understood though not expressed. Let them who shall do this thing look well to the consequences. I by no means wish to be understood that all who oppose Missouri have political views in prospect; for I believe there are many honest and well intentioned men who give way more to sectional feelings than to their own reflections; and who, if they could bring themselves to reflect upon the subject, without prejudice and without the influence of those with whom they have usually gone, that they would do right, and the subject would be settled. But to reject Missouri is spoken of and treated by some of the opposition as a light matter, involving in its consequences nothing of importance, and thus it is that many are lulled and kept from being roused to a sense of the subject."

PHILOSOPHICAL THEATRE.

The support and encouragement of science, is scarcely necessary to be urged upon so enlightened a community as is afforded in Lexington. Some public tribute, however, is always due to merit of an extraordinary character. On Tuesday evening last, Mr. SAKIL favored us with his first exhibition of various experiments in electricity. They were useful and instructive in the highest degree, and universal satisfaction seemed to prevail throughout the respectable audience. The powerful and irresistible agency of the Electric Fluid, was amply evinced by Mr. Sakil—the machine and apparatus employed, were certainly of a superior order.

GARRICK.

Congressional.

COLUMBIAN SOCIETY FOR LITERARY PURPOSES.

The following is the substance of the remarks made by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, in explaining to the Senate the objects of the Society, and the provisions of the Bill which he had reported for incorporating the Columbian Society for literary purposes, and which is yet before the Senate:

Mr. JOHNSON, (of Kentucky,) said, the object of the bill was simply to enable the Society, which was formed for the promotion of literature and science, to hold property, to sue and be sued, and in every respect to have the power which a citizen has in his individual character, to receive and dispose of property for purposes not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this District. The request he conceived to be perfectly reasonable, disconnected with the utility of the object embraced by the society. The bill before them defined the object, and limited it to the promotion of science and literature. An

objection for these purposes, in the District of Columbia, was contemplated by the Society; embracing a College upon an extensive scale, and upon the most liberal principles; extending to every description of citizens, without distinction, the benefits of a collegiate education, and upon terms the most economical that the country could af-

ford. The design was to impart to the rising generation a knowledge of the learned and foreign languages; to instruct them in all the useful branches of science and philosophy, and to store the mind with every description of learning which is calculated to enlarge the human intellect, to extend the sphere of usefulness, to promote moral refinement, and to increase the happiness of man. We were indebted to education for all that distinguishes us from barbarians; and to institutions of this description, for all that moral worth which so richly irradiates this Republic. An establishment of such utility might justly expect the fostering hand of government to be extended; but this was not solicited.—They only desired to be legally confirmed, a natural right, the right to hold property upon a certain tenure, which their operations required, and without which their object could not, with equal facility, be accomplished.

Some alarm, he observed, had been expressed at the last session of Congress, upon the application of the same individuals, because the most active among them were of the Baptist denomination of Christians and because it was proposed to authorize them to hold, under the same charter, funds designated for missionary purposes—for the instruction of the Heathen in the doctrines and moral precepts of Christianity; for teaching the Aborigines of our country the arts of civilization, and for the establishment of schools among them, to promote Indian reform. But, Mr. J. said, he had informed the applicants that such an object could not be embraced in the charter; that a misconstruction of their views might raise an apprehension of danger, lest a religious establishment should receive sanction; that their missionary operations, as before, must be conducted by a distinct trust, entirely disconnected with their charter; and that they must confine their object, in this application, to the sole purposes of literature and science.

Upon these suggestions, the meritorious individuals who had voluntarily taken upon themselves the burden of this great and laudable institution, had yielded with pleasure to his proposition, and the bill had been drawn up with great care accordingly. He moreover pledged himself to agree to any modification, which any member would suggest as a necessary qualification of provision, if it did not go to limit or defeat the object, which was the intention of the charter to secure that of an establishment for the promotion of literature and science within the District of Columbia. The power and object of the proposed corporation, he conceived to be so limited and defined as to render it perfectly harmless in any event; but to guard effectually against any mischief or abuse that might possibly arise, the amount of funds was limited to \$25,000 per annum and an express clause of the bill retained the power in Congress to revoke the charter at pleasure.

Mr. Johnson deeply regretted the objections which appeared to arise in the minds of some on account of the religious sentiments of those who were foremost in the undertaking. Of all governments on earth, this should be the last to be influenced by feelings of this kind; and, of all religions in the world, none could be less dangerous to the state than that of the Baptist denomination. Individuals of that persuasion had the credit of moving first in this institution, but it was by no means confined to them. Among the contributors, are found every class of citizens and every denomination of Christians; for it was a literary, and not a religious establishment; and which asked only for the protection of the law, and no exclusive privileges. The legislature, he said, were not called upon to incorporate a religious society in any form whatever; and, however solicitous he might feel to act in such a case, he should with great pleasure advocate the right of every denomination, and all denominations, justly & separately, of all religions or no religion, to establish colleges for the education of youth in the liberal arts. He should rejoice to see the Episcopalians, the Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and every other denomination coming forward with similar institutions in this place; and, in fact, every one of these denominations and their schools and colleges in various parts of the country, chartered by the laws of the several states in which they were located; and many years experience had demonstrated that they were perfectly harmless to the state. However desirable it might be to see all these united in their efforts to accomplish what individual exertion was unequal to, it was well known that for promoting the arts and sciences, as well as for missionary operations, each denomination had its own funds, and its own plans, distinct from others; and it was equally honorable to all, that they were sufficiently united among themselves to make great and successful exertions in raising the human intellect to the highest point of perfection in knowledge and refinement.—Although his ancestry and kindred were generally of the Baptist denomination, yet, in objects of this kind, he should feel equal solicitude for the success of the measure, if any other denomination or class of citizens should ask an act of incorporation for the promotion of classical literature and science; for the objects were not only legitimate but laudable and patriotic.

It was well known that this district was almost destitute of literary institutions for the education of youth in a liberal course; and this society was designed to supply that want. The progress which had been made in the space of one short year was calculated to fill the mind with admiration and astonishment. Nearly fifty acres of land had

been purchased and paid for, covering one of the most beautiful sites that the whole world could exhibit. A substantial brick building had been erected, and was now completely enclosed, a hundred and seven feet in length by forty-seven feet deep, four stories high, with fifty seven rooms, besides halls, and calculated for the accommodation of a hundred students. It was expected in the course of the ensuing season, and that, in the course of twelve months, the college would be in operation. The funds which had been already collected, and those subscribed to the object, were sufficient to complete what had been undertaken; and the most active exertions were making to procure a library and philosophical apparatus. To secure this property upon a certain tenure, and to give assurance of the application of the funds according to the intention of the donors, an act of incorporation was desirable; and to grant that request at this time would greatly encourage those who were most deeply concerned in the undertaking, and inspire in the minds of those who were willing to contribute an entire confidence in the ultimate result.

The utility of the object, Mr. Johnson presumed, none would call in question. The education of youth, from various parts of the country, at the seat of government, would naturally give an early bias to their minds in favor of our civil institutions; which circumstance, in a government which owes its existence and stability to the affections of the people must be regarded as of great national utility especially in that class destined for learned professions. The location would also have an incalculable effect upon the youth, in leading their minds into an early knowledge of the principles of the government and the characters of those to whom its administration was confided; and while light is friendly to liberty, great benefit might be anticipated from its diffusion through this medium. Early friendships, he observed, would here be formed, betwixt the citizens of different sections of the Union; and identity of taste, feelings, character and sentiment, would be produced, which would never be forgotten; and these affections would prove the strongest bonds of union which this confederacy had never yet experienced. Soldiers from every state had united their arms, and mingled their blood, in the Revolutionary struggle; and perhaps the harmony which had so long subsisted, had principally resulted from the friendships which had been formed in these days of common suffering; but that generation had nearly gone and those feelings were now subsiding. Other sources of attachment must be found or the Union might one day be shaken by the local prejudices. But the friendships formed in youth, and at a place where local partiality could form no part of the ingredient, would give a certain pledge for the perpetuity of internal harmony. The necessity of a great seminary of learning at the seat of the general government, was foreseen by him whose name it bears; and in his testament he bequeathed a considerable sum for a National University. Three Presidents of the United States had recommended to Congress the establishment, under the patronage and care of the government. That repeated attempts had been made in the national legislature, to effect it; but all had failed, solely upon this ground—that it was doubtful whether it comported with the best policy of the government to have a seminary of learning under its care and not because any doubt was entertained as to its utility. So far as he had been able to ascertain the sentiments of gentlemen at that day, he believed that only one opinion prevailed upon the subject of its usefulness. The conviction appeared to have been universal, that great benefits would result from it, but the prevailing sentiment was that it ought to be under the superintendence of individuals, or of societies, voluntarily embarking in the cause. These individuals, he observed, had now undertaken the task; and the institution contemplated would, in a great measure, supersede the necessity of a national university, and diffuse the benefits to various parts of the country; without the patronage or care of the government, leaving it where public sentiment had decreed it to exist in the hands of individuals. Nor would it in any degree, abridge the power, or weaken the facilities of the government for establishing a National University, if such a measure should ever be deemed politic. They demanded not the munificence of Congress; and should it ever be found injurious or inconvenient to the government, an event which he did not conceive possible, the power was still retained to annul the charter.

These gentlemen, said Mr. Johnson, ask no exclusive privilege. The power of legislation for this District is vested exclusively in Congress. Its citizens are denied the elective franchise; and, if justice is not done them, they have no redress. The power of withholding their request will not justify the act. If this institution existed in any state of the Union, there is no doubt that their legislature would not only grant the charter, but applaud their object. They now ask of Congress as the local and exclusive legislature of this District to do what no other local legislature would refuse. Is their request unreasonable? Or is the act unprecedented? No. Congress, he observed, had chartered more than twenty different societies since the seat of government had been fixed in this place and of every description, both civil and religious. They had chartered no less than twelve banks; seven or eight bridges and turnpike companies; two insurance companies; two

for three library companies; the Lancers' school society of Georgetown; the Presbyterian Church of Georgetown; the M. Chanic Relief Society of Alexandria; the Presidential Association of Clerks; the Columbian Institute for the promotion of the arts and sciences; the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and now where would be the equity of refusing, or the mischief of granting, this charter? Among all these, who have successively applied, Mr. Johnson said, he would venture the declaration, that none could be more perfectly harmless in its nature, none more useful operation, and none more entitled to protection, than the Columbian Society for literary purposes.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Mr. Van Dyke gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Anderson, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, at the present session of Congress, for the apportionment of the representation in Congress, among the several states, according to the 4th enumeration of the People of the United States.

After a considerable debate, The question being then taken on agreeing to the resolve, was decided in the affirmative. And Messrs. Anderson, Lowndes, Fuller Campbell, and Storrs, were appointed a committee accordingly, under said resolution.

Just before the House adjourned on Thursday, Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky gave notice, that, on the 8th day of January, he should move to take up for consideration the bill, reported at the last session of Congress, to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida.—He had been reminded of it, he said, by the bill reported this day by the committee on Military affairs, for the reduction of the army.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law a Map, to be annexed to the Patent of each soldier, designating the survey in which his patent is located: Provided the same shall not cost the government more than twenty-five cents per map.

This resolve lies on the table.
The Senate proceeded to consider the motion of the 23d instant, directing the committee on Pensions to enquire into the expediency of granting to the heirs of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have died while in actual service, five years' half pay, and disagreed thereto.

The bill to incorporate the Columbian Society for literary purposes, was further postponed to Friday next.

SIR: When I had the honor to address you, on the 14th inst. from the dispositions then manifested by the Sussitongs, I had no hope of obtaining the surrender of the murderers of our people on the Missouri; but, contrary to my expectations, one of the murderers, and an old chief, self devoted in the place of his son, were voluntarily brought in and delivered up yesterday. The ceremony of delivering them was conducted with much solemnity; a procession was formed at some distance from the garri-son, and marched to the centre of our parade; it was preceded by a Sussitong bearing the British flag; the murderer and the devoted chief followed, with their arms pinioned and large splinters of wood thrust through them about the elbows, to indicate (as I understood) their contempt of pain and death. The relations and friends of the prisoners followed, and on their way joined them in their death song. When they arrived in front of the guard, the British flag was laid on a fire, prepared for the occasion, and consumed, the murderer gave up his medal, and both the prisoners were surrendered. The old chief I have detained here as a hostage; the murderer I have sent to St. Louis, under a proper guard, for trial, presuming that is a course you will approve.

I am much indebted to Mr. Collin Campbell, the interpreter, for his great exertions in bringing this affair to a happy issue; the delivery of the murderer is to be attributed solely to his influence over the Sussitongs.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
J. SNELLING, Col. 5th Inf.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

Exports from the United States.

From the amount of the Exports of the United States, yesterday laid before the house of Representatives, it appears that the Exports, for the year ending 30th Sept. last, were valued as follows:

Of Domestic Products,	51,683,640
Foreign Products,	18,008,029
Making a total of \$69,691,669, according to the custom-house valuation.	
The Domestic Exports were composed of the following general amounts.	
Products of the Sea,	2,251,800
Products of the Forest,	5,304,000
Products of Agriculture,	41,485,000
Products of Manufactures,	2,019,000
Uncertain,	625,000

ALMANACS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE.

